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Tense

The word Tense derived from the Latin word “Tempus which means Time”

Tense has two meaning

Tense

According to dictionary

According to grammar

According to Dictionary

a).Tense as a noun means time.

Example: He studied Simple present tense yesterday.

b). Tense as a verb means to Make Nervous.

c).Tense as an adjective means nervous.

Example: Pakistan and India had a tense match.

According to grammar

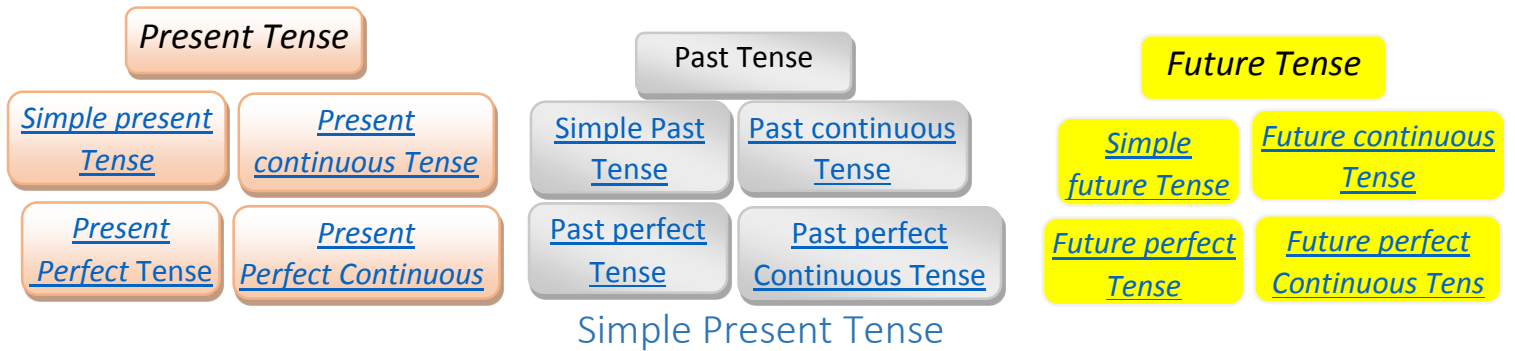
All the action we did the past we do in present and we will do in future.

Example: Faiz ullah went to School yesterday.

Example: Faiz ullah goes to School every day.

Example: Faiz ullah go to School tomorrow.

Type of tense



Structure

Singular Structure

Subject + Verb + s, es, ies + Rest of Sentence

Plural Structure

Subject + Verb + first form + Rest of Sentence

1).Case: Simple present tense show an action or state that happen habitually regularly and daily.

Example: wali drink wine.

Example: Tahir plays cricket every day.

Example: Ali goes to Scholl.

2).Case: Simple present tense show general fact and Universal fact.

a).General fact: a fact with may change in the future.

Example: Faiz ullah is a child.

b). Universal fact: a fact which did not change in the future.

Example: The earth is round.

Example: The milk is white.

3).Case: which adverb of frequency always usually often some time etc.

Simple present tense shows the repetition of an action which is in the favor of the subject.

Example: She usually washes the dishes at home.

Example: He is often busy in the office.

Note: If a verb ends with (sh,ch,ss,o, x ,z) we add es at the end. And es give (iz) sound>

Example: Wash, dish.

2). If a verb does not end with (sh, ch,ss,s,o,x,z) we add (s) at the end.

Example: Work

3). If a verb end with (y) end before (y) There is a consonant we change (y) to (i) and add (es)

Study.....Studies.

Play.....Plays.

How to change a simple Present tense into negative and integrative Statement.

Example: Faiz ullah plays Cricket.

Example: Faiz ullah doesn't play Cricket.

Example: Faiz ullah does play Cricket.

Example: Does Faiz ullah play Cricket?

Example: Doesn't Faiz ullah play Cricket?

Example: Does not Faiz ullah play Cricket?

Example: Does Faiz ullah not play Cricket?

	He			I	
	She			We	
Does	It	+ Verb +?	Do	You	+ verb+?
	Ali			They	

Ali and Faiz ullah.

Present continuous tense

Structure

Subject + is, am, are + verb + ing

1).Case: Present continuous tense shows an action which is happening at Time of Speaking now, Around Now

Example: Faiz ullah is writing his homework.

Example: They are playing Cricket.

2).Case: Present Continuous Tense shows an action which give future meaning.

Tonight next week etc.

Example: He is going to Islamabad.

3).Case which adverb of frequency Always, Usually, often, Sometime etc.

Present Continuous tense shows the Repetition of an action or state which is meet favor of Subject.

Example: She is usually washing the dishes at home.

Present Perfect Tense

Singular Structure

Subject + has + 3rd form + Rest of Sentence

Plural Structure

Subject + have + 3rd form + Rest of Sentence

1).Case: Present Continuous Tense shows an action or state that happen or did not happen at unspecific time in the past.

Example: Faiz ullah has played Cricket.

Example: Tahir has not eaten lunch.

Example: The have taken the Class.

2).Case: Present Continuous tense shows the repetition of an action or state. In this case we use (once, twice, many time) etc.

Example: Faiz ullah has met his friend many time.

3).Case: Present Perfect tense shows an action or State that in Started in the past comes to present may or may not go to the future.

In this case we use since and for with durative Verbs (Be, live, teach, work) etc.

Example: She has live in Pakistan Since 2010.

Example: She has taught English for two Years.

Since: Show the Starting Point.

For: Shows the whole duration.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Singular Structure

Subject + has + been + verb + ing + Rest of Sentence

Plural Structure

Subject + have + been + verb + ing + Rest of Sentence

Present Perfect continuous Tense show an action or State that started in Past come to present may or may not go to the future.

In this Case we use since and for with durative verb (be, live, teach, work) etc

Example: Faiz ullah has been working in the office for three hour.

Example: They have been living in Pakistan Since 2000.

Difference between Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous tense

Present Perefect Tense

- 1) Is use for long lasting duration
- 2) We may have some stoppages
- 3) Emphasis on the action.

Present Perfect continuous Tense

- 1) It is use for Short action.
- 2) We have May not have some stoppages.
- 3) Emphasis on the long or duration of an action.

Example: He has lived in Pakistan Since 2012.

Example: He has been living in Pakistan for six month.

Example: He has work in office since morning.

Example: He has been working in office since morning.

Simple Past Tense

Structure

Subject + 2nd form + verb + Rest of Sentence

Simple Past Tense shows an action or State that Started and finished in a particular time in the past.

Example: Faiz ullah played Cricket.

Example: Faiz ullah did not play Cricket.

Example: Did Faiz ullah play Cricket?

Example: Tahir was at home.

Example: Tahir was at home.

Example: Tahir was not at home.

Past Continuous Tense

Structure

Subject + was / were + verb + ing + Rest of Sentence

1).Case: Past continuous Tense shows an action which was in progress in a particular time in the past.

Example: I was playing Cricket.

Example: They were talking in the Class.

2).Case: Past Continuous tense Show an action which was in progress another action happened May have interrupted the first action or May not have interrupted the first action in this case we use (When)

Example: Tahir was watching TV when his father came.

Example: When his father came, Tahir was watching TV.

3).Case: Past Continuous Tense Shows two action which were in progress at the same time in the Past. In this case we use (while)

Example: Faiz ullah was writing his homework while his brother playing Cricket.

When: at that time.

While: Darning the time.

Past Perfect Tense

Structure

Subject + had + 3rd form + Rest of Sentence

Past Perfect tense shows an action or State that was completed before another action or time in the past.

Example: The Students had attended the class before they went homes.

Example: Tahir had Studied Class Seven by the time he Start English Class.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Structure

Subject + had + been + verb + + ing + Rest of Sentence

Past Perfect Continuous Tense shows an action the length or duration of an action or State which was Progress before another action happen or time in the past.

Example: They had been playing Cricket for one hour before they come the Class.

Example: Faiz ullah had been Studying Class seven for one year before he Started Class Eight.

Simple Future Tense

Structure

Subject + will / be going to + 1st form + verb + Rest of Sentence

Simple Present Tense shows an action or State that will happen in a particular time in the future.

Example: Faiz ullah will play Cricket tomorrow.

Example: They are going attend the party next week.

Future Continuous Tense

Structure

Subject + will + / be going to + be + verb + ing + Rest of Sentence

Future Continuous Tense Shows that an action will be in progress in a particular time in the future.

Example: Tahir will be studying English.

Example: They are going to be playing Cricket.

Future Perfect Tense

Structure

Subject + will / be going to + have + 3rd form + Rest of Sentence

Future Perfect Tense shows an action or State that will be completed before another action in the future.

Example: We will have eaten lunch before you come.

Example: He is going to have learn Computer before he learn English.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Structure

Subject + will / be going to + have + 3rd form + verb + Rest of Sentence

Future Perfect Continuous Tense Shows the length or duration of an action that will be in progress before another action in the future.

Example: We will have been studying intensive for one month before we start advanced one.

Already still, yet and anymore

According to grammar they are Adverb of indefinite time.

Already:

- ✚ Mean before now.
- ✚ Shows that an action or State has happen before the given time.
- ✚ Already is use in the middle of Positive and question Statements
Example: Have you eaten lunch.
Example: Tahir has already finished his work.

Still

- ✚ Mean up to now.
- ✚ Still Shows the continuation of an action or State from past to present without any changes.
- ✚ Still is use in the middle of positive negative and question Statements.

Example: Faiz ullah Still lives in Tajabad.

Example: Do you still study intensive class?

Example: Tahir still hasn't come.

Yet

- ✚ Mean so far.
- ✚ Show an action or State hasn't happened up to now but we expect it in the future.
- ✚ Yet is used at the end of negative and question Statement.

Example: Tahir hasn't played Cricket.

Example: Have you eaten lunch yet?

Example: Have you eaten lunch yet?

Anymore

- ✚ Mean no longer.
- ✚ Anymore shows that an action or state. Existed in the past but on longer exists in present or future.
- ✚ Anymore is used at the end of negative and question Statements

Example: Faiz ullah will not go to the class late anymore.

Example: Do you learn English anymore.

Causative Verbs

Are those verbs in which the subject does not perform an action it causes another person to do or to perform an action?

Causative Verbs are given below.

1) Make

Mean to force, to compel.

Structure

Subject + Make + Object + Verb 1 + Rest of sentence

Example: I made my brother clean My Shoes

2) Have

Mean to hire, to choose.

Structure

Subject + have + Object + verb + Rest of sentence

Example: He had Ali Paint his room.

3) Let

Means to permit, to allow.

Structure

Subject + let + object + verb1 + Rest of sentence

Example: He let his son play football.

4) Get

Means to persuade, to convince.

Structure

Subject + Get + object + to + verb 1 + Rest of sentence

Example: The teacher got the students to Make example.

5) Help

Mean to assist.

Structure

Subject + help + object + to + verb 1 + Rest of sentence

Example: He help his brother to wash the Car or he help his brother wash the Car.

Indefinite Pronoun

Are those pronoun which are used in place on unspecific noun

Some things

Some where

Some one

Any things

Any one

Any where

They are used in positive state means.

They are used in negative and interactive Statements

No thing

No one

No where

They are used in Positive Statement but give negative meaning

Example: There is nothing to drinks.

Note: Something can be used in question when we offer something.

Example: he eating or drinking.

Example: Would you like something to drink?

Voice

The word voice can be translated in two way.

Voice according to dictionary

Voice according to grammar means (Sound)

Voice according to grammar

Voice according to grammar means what the subject does or what is done to the subject.

Active Voice

Is a voice which shows what the subject does or action voice is a voice in which we have the subject and object in their own places?

Example: I write a letter (Active)

Subject

object

Passive Voice

As a voice which shows what is done to the subject or passive voice is a voice in which we do not have the subject and object in their own places.

Example: A letter is written by me (Passive)

Subject

object

How to change active voice to passive voice

- (1) The verb of active sentence should be transitive.
- (2) Intransitive verb cannot be changed to passive voice.
- (3) Take the object of active sentence and use it as the subject of passive sentence.
- (4) (Be 3rd form verb) is used

Example: Faiz ullah plays Cricket. (Active)

Example: Cricket is played by him.

Transitive and intransitive Verb

Transitive verb

As a verb which take an object.

Example: He cooks chicken.

Transitive object

Intransitive verb

A verb which does not take an object.

Example: He speaks loudly.

Subject intransitive

How to know a verb is intransitive verbs

- (1) If one of those words is used after a verb is intransitive verbs.

Example: He writes beautifully.

(2)Preposition

He went to Islamabad.

Preposition

(3) Adjective

He is tall

Passive form of tenses

Be (is, am, are, was, were, have, been, has, been, being) 3rd verb.

1) Present tense

a) Simple present tense

Structure

Subject + is, am + are + 3rd verb + Rest of sentence

Example: Ali plays Cricket. (Active)

Subject verb object

Example: Cricket is played by him. (Passive)

Example: Faiz ullah help me.

Subject verb object

Example: I am played by Faiz ullah. (Passive)

Example: Tahir writes letters

Subject verb object

Example: Letters are written by Tahir. (Passive)

Simple Present Tense

Subject + was/ were 3rd verb + Rest of sentence

Example: Faiz ullah ate an apple. (Active)

Example: An apple eaten by him. (Passive)

Present perfect Tense

Structure

Subject + have/ has + been 3rd verb + Rest of Sentence

Example: Tahir has eaten lunch (Active)

Subject

Object

Example: Lunch has eaten by Tahir (Passive)

Past Perfect Tense

Structure

Subject + had + been + 3rd verb + Rest of Sentence

Example: Faiz ullah had played Cricket (Active)

Example: Cricket had been played by Faiz ullah (Passive)

Future Perfect Tense

Structure

Subject + will/ be going to + have + been + 3rd verb + Rest of Sentence

Example: She will have cooked Rice (Active)

Example: Rice will have been cooked by her (Passive)

Future Tense

Structure

Subject + will / be going to + be + 3rd verb + Rest of Sentence

Example: Wail will sent a letter (Active)

Example: A latter will be sent by him (Passive)

Continuous Tense

Present Continuous Tense

Subject + is, am, are, + being + 3rd verb + Rest of Sentence

Example: Faiz ullah is playing Cricket (Active)

Example: Cricket is playing by Faiz ullah (Passive)

Past Continuous Tense

Subject + was/were + being + 3rd verb + Rest of Sentence

Example: Tahir was playing cricket (Active)

Example: Cricket was being played by him (Passive)

Though, All though, Even Though

Mean but or however.

They are Subordinating Conjunction.

They are used to combine two opposite Sentence.

Note: We can use them at the beginning of a sentence with a comma and middle of a sentence without comma,

Example: Faiz ullah did not study hard Faiz ullah got first Position.

Example: Faiz ullah did not study hard though he got first Position.

Example: Though he went to School, he was sick.

Be supposed to + Verb 1

Means should or be expected to.

This structure use to show expectation, Advice, Rules and laws,

Example: They are supposed to come to the party.

Example: You are supposed to study hard.

Example: Faiz ullah is supposed to pay the fine money.

Example: Shahid Afridi was supposed to play well.

Quoted Speech versus Reported Speech

1. Quoted speech

As a speech through which we convey someone's exact words, inside of Quotation Marks.

Note: Quoted speech is also called direct speech.

2. Reported Speech

Is a speech through which we convey idea by own words.

Note: Reported Speech is also called Indirect Speech.

Example: Faiz ullah said, "I want to go to Islamabad.

Example: Faiz ullah said that he wanted to go to Islamabad.

Difference between Quoted Speech and Reported Speech

Quoted Speech

- (1) Reproduce someone Except Word.
- (2) Contains comma.
- (3) Contains Quotation Marks.
- (4) Subject start with Capital letter.
- (5) No change of Tense.
- (6) No change of adverb
- (7) No change usage of (That)

Reported Speech

- (1) Reproduces someone except idea.
- (2) No usage of comma.
- (3) No usage of Quotation Marks.
- (4) Subject start with Small letter.
- (5) Change of tenses.
- (6) Change of adverb.

Example: Ali said, "I played Cricket yesterday"

Example: Ali said that he had played Cricket the previous day.

Change in Pronoun

- 1) The first person pronouns (I, We) are changed according to the subject of Reporting Clauses.

Example: Faiz ullah said, "I play football."

Example: Faiz ullah said that he played football.

- 2) The second person pronoun (You) is changed according to the object of Reporting Speech.

Example: Tahir said to me, "You are intelligent."

Example: Tahir said to me that I was intelligent.

- 3) The third person pronoun (He, She, It, they) are never change.

Example: Faiz ullah said, "He is intelligent."

Example: Faiz ullah said that he was intelligent.

1) Simple present tense

Simple past tense

Example: Ali said, "I play cricket."

Example: Ali said that he played Cricket.

2) Present Continuous Tense

past Continuous

Example: Laila said, "I am writing homework."

Example: Laila said that she was writing homework.

3) Present Perfect tense Past perfect Tense

Example: Faiz ullah said, "He has played Cricket."

Example: Faiz ullah said that he had played Cricket.

4) Present Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Example: The player said, "We have been studying for two hour."

Example: The player said that they had been studying two hours.

1) Simple Past Tense Past Perfect Tense

Example: Faiz ullah said, "I played football,"

Example: Faiz ullah said that he had played football.

2) Past continuous Tense Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Example: Laila said, "I was cooking lunch."

Example: Laila said that had been cooking lunch.

3) Past Perfect Tense Past Perfect Tense

Example: Tahir said, "I had eaten lunch."

Example: Tahir said that he eaten lunch.

4) Past Perfect Continuous Past Perfect continuous Tense

Example: The student said, "We had been studying English."

Example: The students said that they had been studying English.

Future family

Can Could

Will Would

May Might

Be going to Was were going to

Must

Have to Had to

Has to

Should Should No change

Ought to Ought to No change

Example: Ali said, "I will play Cricket."

Example: Ali said that he would play Cricket.

Example: Tahir Said, "I may get Admission."

Example: Tahir said that he get Admission.

Some other Word

No Then

Here There

This These

That Those

Yesterday The previous Day.

Tomorrow The next Day

Next week the coming week.

Example: Faiz ullah said, "I played cricket yesterday.

Example: Faiz ullah said that he had played cricket the previous day.

How to change yes / No Question form quoted speech and Reported Speech

We change the verb said to ask or wanted to know.

And use if or weather after asked.

Example: Faiz ullah Said," Am I Said?"

Example: Tahir asked if he liked sports.

Example: Ali said," Doesn't he study hard?"

Example: Ali asked if he did not study hard.

Would Rather + Verb 1

- ✚ Is an expression
- ✚ Show choice or preference.
- ✚ After rather we use first form of the verb.
- ✚ The negative form of would rather is (would rather not or wouldn't rather)

Example: He would rather buy a car. (Preference)

Example: Would you rather play football or Cricket. (Choice)

Had batter + Verb 1

- ✚ Had batter is an Expression
- ✚ Had batter means should.
- ✚ Had batter is used.
- 1) To give strong advice.
- ✚ Faiz ullah is Sick.
- ✚ He had batter go to the doctor.

- 2) To warn someone to do something.
- ✚ Tahir is late.
 - ✚ He had better come to Class on time.

Would you mind + Verb – Ing

- ✚ Would you rather is an Expression.
- ✚ Would you mind is used to make a polite Request.

Note: Question Started (Would you mind).

Will be answered in negative way.

Example: Would you mind closing the door?

Example: Would you mind bringing a Glass of water.

End
